Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1826.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE

State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	180	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,000
7,366	5	36,830
9,000 Prizes,	23,886 Tickets	119,430
14,000 Blanks,	at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

Notice.

THE copartnership in the *Mercantile business* at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*, will be dissolved about the 2 th day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them.

JOHN MURPHY,
12t32 WILLIAM BROWN.

Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

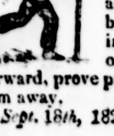
Land and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at Sneedsborough. The tract contains about *eleven hundred acres*, near five hundred of which is under cultivation; fronts one mile and a quarter on the River Pee Dee; two hundred acres of low-ground. The improvements are a two story Dwelling-House, with all the common and necessary out-houses; a Grist-Mill, with two run of stones, and Saw-Mill with one saw, on the Yadkin Navigation Canal, which runs through the premises, and affords a full supply of water at all times. The water-power for machinery is equal to any in the Southern States, having the advantage of navigation from the mills, and no chance of being rivalled. The situation is high and healthy, and has a number of never-failing Springs.

Terms of payment, and further particulars, will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises. WM. JOHNSON.

Sneedsboro', Anson county, 6t32
August 30th, 1826.

Taken up and Committed,



TO the jail of Montgomery county, on the 18th day of September, 1826, a Negro man, about 27 or 28 years of age, and says his name is JOHN, and belongs to a Mr. Farrier, living in Lancaster District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. A. FORREST, *Jailor.*

Sept. 18th, 1826. 3t32

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

On the arrival of the Vice-President at Pendleton, S. C. the citizens invited him to a public dinner, which invitation having being accepted, the dinner took place on the 7th ultimo. The last of the regular toasts given at this dinner, runs thus:

The Vice-President of the United States. The 12th Congress witnessed his triumphant defence of American Honor; the 19th his protection of Liberty's citadel, the *Freedom of Debate.*

On this toast being drank with applause, Mr. Calhoun rose and made the following remarks:

Gentlemen: I rise to return you my most sincere thanks. There are no two events of my life, in which I take greater pride, than those to which you have so kindly alluded. My first public act was to contribute, to the extent of my abilities, to the maintenance of our national rights against foreign aggressions, and my last has been to preserve in their integrity, as far as it depended on me, those principles of presiding in the Senate, which are essentially connected with the most vital of political rights, the freedom of debate; and I trust that the long interval, between these two important periods of my public life, has not been filled by discordant materials.

Of the war of 1812, I shall abstain from making any remarks. All are now united in the wisdom of its policy and the happy results which have followed. There was a time, however, in which this union of opinion did not exist; when the war was pronounced to be rash and wicked, just as the decision at the last Session, on the question of order, is now reprobated in a certain quarter; but I look forward with confidence to the time, when, like that of the war, it will be followed by unanimous approbation. As, however, a division of sentiment still exists, I trust that I may be indulged in a few remarks explanatory of the principles which governed me in making it.

You all know, that the contested point of order in the Senate, which has so deeply agitated the country, turns on the question of *the origin* of the power to preserve order in debate. There are two provisions in the Constitution, which bears on this question: the one, which vests the Senate with the right of determining the rules of its proceedings; and the other, which appoints the Vice-President President of the Senate. On a just interpretation of these two provisions of the Constitution, the decision of the question must depend. Now, Gentlemen, I cannot doubt, that on even a slight examination, you will agree with me, that there is no rational grounds of doubt, as to the meaning of either. They communicate power wholly dissimilar, and that in terms so explicit, that it is difficult to misconceive their meaning. By the first, the Senate is clearly vested with the complete power of *making its own rules*, and by it, all that is competent to be done, under the power of making rules, it is competent to do; and this to the entire exclusion of the exercise of the power by the Vice President, or any other authority whatever. In the Senate, then, the rule making, or legislative power, is plenary and exclusive; while the Vice-President, as President of the body, is vested with a power no less complete of presiding, which, however, by no just interpretation, can mean more than the application of rules of the Senate to the proceedings of the body in its nature administrative, and partaking in no degree of the Legislative character. If these views be correct, and it would seem impossible to contest them, there will be no difficulty in determining the relative power, and consequently responsibility of the Vice-President and the Senate in relation to questions of order. If it be the duty of the former to preserve order, it is no less certain that he can preserve order *only through the rules of the Senate, express or implied—they are to him the only standard of order:* the rule must first exist, and his power and responsibility are in the application only. To suppose that he can enforce order without a previous rule of the Senate, would be to clothe him with double power, both legislative and administrative; for he must first determine, by his own discretion, what the rule of order is, and in so doing, enact a rule of proceedings for the Senate, in violation of the plenary and exclusive power of that body under the constitution determining the rules of its proceedings. We are now prepared to decide the particular question in controversy: What power has the Vice-President under the actual rules of the Senate over the freedom of debate—or what is the same thing, in restricting a Senator in uttering his sentiment in any case? There is then no *specific rule* which restricts, in the slightest degree, the right of speaking in any case in a Senator; and there are but two rules, the 6th an 7th, which grants any general discretionary power to the Vice-President on the subject of order. These both, indeed, confer important powers, but with certain limitations, and among others, that which restricts the exercise of the powers thus granted, to the case of a Senator being called to order by a Senator; and accordingly it was decided, that this general power could only be exercised on such a call to order.

For thus deciding, for refusing to exercise (I will not say doubtful power,) but power never granted, I have been denounced in terms as harsh, as would befit a traitor to his country. I, however, have borne it, I trust, with fortitude, as I felt conscious that it was wholly unmerited. I have even rejoiced, if I must at all events be attacked, that my enemies found nothing on which to assault me, but on too much supposed attachment to the power of the Senate, and too little to my own. Yes, Gentlemen, it will ever be to me a proud reflection, that I have been thought worthy of suffering in the great cause, to which you have referred, the freedom of debate; a cause more sacred than even the liberty of the press. Experience, in another country, has shown, that with this great power secured the liberty of the press may be forced from the hand of power; but we have no experience to show, that without it, the liberty of the press can even maintain itself against the assaults of power.

The attack on this point, however, is but a part of a system that has grown out of a series of events, which no one can more deeply deplore than myself; and the pernicious effects of which, I fear, will long be felt by our country.

It would not be proper in me, occupying the station I do, to speak of the conduct of others in relation to these events, either with approbation or censure; but as mine has been freely arraigned, I trust that I may be indulged in a few very brief remarks explanatory of the principles which have governed me.

You will all readily see, that the events to which I have alluded, placed me in a situation of no small difficulty; but no part of the difficulty consisted in perceiving the course that duty and patriotism dictated. The path of principle was clear. I had but to act consistently with myself—but to look back to the past to see to what point I ought to go forward. If I be asked, in what those principles, which have heretofore governed me, consist?—my answer is, that they will be found in those that led to the war of the Revolution; that they are contained in the Declaration of Independence, in the constitution which happily unites us as a people, and that they are illustrated by the great civil revolution that brought Mr. Jefferson into power in 1801, and the very able report of Mr. Madison of 1798, which so eminently contributed to that great, and I will add, happy change, as is now almost unanimously acknowledged.

These principles have for their basis the great doctrines of the rights of man; which teach, that all just governments originate with the people, and are established for their happiness; and that liberty can only be preserved by the responsibility of public servants: or to express the same thing differently: that liberty is that state, in which those who make and execute the laws are controlled, through the power of frequent elections, by those on whom the laws operate.

To strengthen this control of the ruled over rulers, thro' the great instrumentality of elections, and to prevent it from being weakened by accident or design, particularly in the highest instance of its exercise by the people of these states, has been my constant aim. And, Gentlemen, I trust that I will never shrink from this great object under any circumstance of difficulty or danger. If I am to be denounced, it is in this great cause that I will rejoice to meet it.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The "Palladium of Virginia" furnishes the following sketch of the speech delivered by Mr. Clay, at the dinner lately given to him at Lewisburg, in Virginia. Amongst the toasts drank on the occasion, was the following:

"Our distinguished guest, Henry Clay—the statesman, orator, patriot, and philanthropist; his splendid talents shed lustre on his native State, his eloquence is an ornament to his Country."

On the toast being drank, the Guest of the Day rose, and addressed the company in a speech, which occupied nearly an hour in delivery, and of which the following is said to be but a brief sketch.

He said that he had never before felt so intensely the want of those powers of eloquence which had been just erroneously ascribed to him. He hoped, however, that, in his plain and unaffected language, he might be allowed, without violating any established usage which prevails here, to express his grateful sensibility, excited by the sentiment with which he had been honored, and for the kind and respectful consideration of him manifested on the occasion which has brought us together. In passing through my native State, towards which I have ever borne, and shall continue, in all vicissitudes, to cherish the greatest respect and affection, I expected to be treated with its accustomed courtesy and private hospitality. But I did not anticipate that I should be the object of such public, distinguished, and cordial manifestations of regard. In offering you the poor and inadequate return of my warm and respectful thanks, I pray you to believe that I shall treasure up these testimonies among the most gratifying reminiscences of my life. The public service which I have rendered my country, your too favorable opinion of which has prompted you to exhibit these demonstrations of your esteem, has fallen far below the measure of usefulness which I should have been happy to have filled. I claim for it only the humble merit of pure and patriotic intention. Such as it has been, I have not always been fortunate enough to give satisfaction to every section, and to all the great interests of our country.

When an attempt was made to impose upon a new State, about to be admitted into the Union, restrictions, incompatible as I thought, with her co-equal sovereign power, I was charged in the North with being too partial to the South, and as being friendly to that unfortunate condition of Slavery, of the evils of which none are more sensible than I am.

At another period, when I believed that the industry of this country required some protection against the selfish and contracted legislation of foreign powers and to constitute it a certain and safe source of supply, in all exigencies, the charge against me was transposed, and I was converted into a foe of Southern, and an infatuated friend of Northern and Western interests.

There were not wanting persons, in every section of the Union, in another stage of our history, to accuse me with rashly contributing to the support of a war, the only alternative left to our honor by the persevering injustice of a foreign nation. These contradictory charges and perverted views gave me no concern, because I was confident that time and truth would prevail over all misconceptions, and because they did not impeach my public integrity. But I confess I was not prepared to expect the aspersions which I have experienced on account of a more recent discharge of public duty. My situation on the occasion to which I refer, was most peculiar and extraordinary, unlike that of any other American citizen. One of the three candidates for the Presidency, presented to the choice of the House of Representatives, was out of the question, for notorious reasons now admitted by all. Limited as the competition was to the other two, I had to choose between a Statesman, long experienced at home and abroad in numerous civil stations, and a Soldier, brave, gallant, and successful; but a mere Soldier, who, although he also had filled several civil offices, had quickly resigned them all, frankly acknowleging, in some instances, his incompetency to discharge their duties.

It has been said that I had some difference with the present Chief Magistrate at Ghent. It is true that we did not agree on one of the many important questions which arose during the negotiations in that city, but the difference equally applied to our present minister at London and to the lamented Bayard, between whom and myself, although we belonged to opposite political parties, there existed a warm friendship to the hour of his death. It was not of a nature to prevent our co-operation together in the public service, as is demonstrated by the Convention at London, subsequently negotiated by Messrs. Adams, Gallatin, and myself. It was a difference of opinion on a point of expediency, and did not relate to any Constitutional or fundamental principle. But with respect to the conduct of the distinguished Citizen of Tennessee, I had solemnly expressed, under the highest obligations, opinions which, whether right or wrong, were sincerely and honestly entertained, and are still held. These opinions related to a military exercise of power believed to be arbitrary and unconstitutional. I should have justly subjected myself to the grossest inconsistency, if I had given him my suffrage. I thought if he were elected, the Sword and the Constitution, bad companions, would be brought too near together. I could not have foreseen that, fully justified as I have been by those very Constituents, in virtue of whose authority I exerted the right of free suffrage, I should nevertheless be charged with a breach of duty and corruption by strangers to them, standing in no relation to them but that of being citizens of other States, members of the Confederacy. It is in vain that these revilers have been called upon for their proofs; they have been defied, and are again invited to enter upon any mode of fair investigation and trial. Shrinking from every impartial examination, they persevere with increased zeal, in the propagation of calumny, under the hope of supplying, by the frequency and boldness of asseveration, the want of truth and the deficiency of evidence, until we have seen the spectacle exhibited of converting the hall of the first legislative assembly upon earth, on the occasion of discussions which, above all others, should have been characterized by dignity and temperance, into a theatre for spreading suspicions and groundless imputations against an absent and innocent individual.

Driven from every other hold, they have seized on the only plank left within their grasp—that of my acceptance of the office of Secretary of State, which has been asserted to be the consummation of a previous corrupt arrangement.—What can I oppose to such an assertion, but positive, peremptory, and unqualified denial, and a repetition of the demand for proof and trial? The office to which I have been appointed is that of the Country, created by it, and administered for its benefit. In deciding whether I should accept it or not, I did not take counsel from those who, foreseeing the probability of my designation for it, sought to deter me from its acceptance by fabricating anticipated charges, which would have been preferred with the same zeal and alacrity, however I might have decided. I took counsel from my friends; from my duty: from my conscious innocence of unworthy and false imputation. I was not left at liberty, by either my enemies or my friends, to decline the office. I would willingly have declined it from an unaffected distrust of my ability to perform its high duties, if I could have honorably declined it. I hope the uniform tenor of my whole public life will protect me against the supposition of any unreasonable avidity for public employment. During the administration of that illustrious man, to whose civil services more than to those of any other American Patriot, living or dead, this Country is indebted for the blessings of its present Constitution, now more than ten years ago, the mission to Russia and a place in his Cabinet were successively offered me. A place in *his* Cabinet, at that period of my life, was more than equivalent to any place under any Administration at my present more advanced age. His immediate successor tendered me the same place in his Cabinet, which he anxiously urged me to accept, and the mission to England.—Gentlemen, I hope you will believe that, far from being impelled by any vain or boastful spirit, to mention these things, I do it with humiliation and mortification.

If I had refused the Department of State, the same individuals who now, in the absence of all proof, against all probability, and in utter disregard of all truth, proclaim the existence of a corrupt previous arrangement, would have propagated the same charge with the same affected confidence which they now unblushingly assume. And it would have been said, with at least as much plausibility, that I had contributed to the election of a Chief Magistrate, of whom I thought so unfavorably that I would not accept that place in his Cabinet which is generally regarded as the first. I thought it my duty, unawed by their denunciations, to proceed, in the office assigned me by the President and Senate, to render to the Country the best service of which my poor abilities are capable. If this Administration should shew itself unfriendly to American liberty and to free and liberal institutions; if it should be conducted upon a system adverse to those principles of public policy, which I have ever endeavored to sustain: and I should be found still clinging to office; then nothing which could be said by those who are inimical to me would be undeserved.

But the President, it is said, ought not to have appointed one who had voted for him. Mr. Jefferson did not think so, who called to his cabinet a gentleman who had voted for him, in the most warmly contested election that has ever occurred in the House of Representatives, and who appointed to other highly important offices other Members of the same House, who voted for him. Mr. Madison did not think so; who did not feel himself restrained from sending me on a foreign service, because I had supported his election. Mr. Monroe did not think so, who appointed in his cabinet a gentleman, now

filling the second office in the Government, who attended the Caucus that nominated him, and warmly and efficiently espoused his election. But suppose the President acted upon the most disinterested doctrine which is now contended for by those who opposed his election, and were to appoint to public office from *their* ranks only to the entire exclusion of those who voted for him, would he then escape their censure? No! we have seen him charged, for that equal distribution of the public service among every class of citizens, which has hitherto characterized his Administration, with the nefarious purpose of buying up portions of the community. A spirit of denunciation is abroad. With some, condemnation, right or wrong, is the order of the day. No matter what prudence and wisdom may stamp the measures of the Administration; no matter how much the prosperity of the country may be advanced, or what public evils may be averted under its guidance; there are persons who would make general, indiscriminate, and interminable opposition. This is not a fit occasion, nor perhaps am I a fit person, to enter upon a vindication of its measures. But I hope I shall be excused for asking what measure of domestic policy has been proposed or recommended by the present Executive, which has not its prototype in previous acts or recommendations of Administrations at the head of which was a citizen of Virginia? Can the liberal and high minded People of this State, condemn measures emanating from a citizen of Massachusetts, which, when proposed by a Virginian, commanded their express assent or silent acquiescence; or to which, if in any instance they made opposition it was respectful, limited, and qualified? The present Administration desires only to be judged by its measures, and invites the strictest scrutiny, and the most watchful vigilance on the part of the public.

With respect to the Panama mission. It is true that it was not recommended by any preceding Administration, because the circumstances of the world were not then such as to present it as a subject for discussion. But, during that of Mr. Monroe, it has been seen that it was a matter of consideration, and there is every reason to believe, if he were now at the head of affairs, his determination would correspond with that of his successor. Let me suppose that it was the resolution of this country, under no circumstances, to contract with foreign powers intimate public engagements, and to remain altogether unbound by any treaties of alliance, what should have been the course taken with the very respectful invitation which was given to the United States to be represented at Panama? Haughtily folding your arms, would you have given it a cold and abrupt refusal? Or would you not rather accept it, send ministers, and in a friendly and respectful manner endeavor to satisfy those who are looking to us for counsel and example, and imitating our free institutions, that there is no necessity for such an alliance; that the dangers which alone could, in the opinion of any one, have justified it, have vanished, and that it is not good for them or for us? What may be the nature of the instructions with which our ministers may be charged, it is not proper that I should state; but all candid and reflecting men must admit, that we have great interests in connection with the Southern Republics, independent of any compacts of alliance. Those Republics, now containing a population of upwards of twenty millions, duplicating their numbers, probably, in period still shorter than we do, comprising within their limits the most abundant sources of the precious metals, offer to our commerce, to our manufactures, to our navigation, so many advantages, that none can doubt the expediency of cultivating the most friendly relations with them. If treaties of commerce and friendship, and liberal stipulations in respect to neutral and belligerent rights, could be negotiated with each of them at its separate seat of Government, there is no doubt that much greater facilities for the conclusion of such treaties present themselves at a point where, all being represented, the way may be smoothed, and all obstacles removed by a disclosure of the views and wishes of all, and by mutual and friendly explanations. There was one consideration which had much weight with the Executive in the decision to accept the mission; and that was, the interest which this country has, and especially the Southern States, in the fate and fortunes of the Island of Cuba.

No subject of our foreign relations has created with the Executive Government more anxious concern, than that of the condition of that Island, and the possibility of prejudice to the Southern States, from the convulsions to which it might be exposed. It was believed, that the dangers which, in certain contingencies, might threaten our quiet and safety, may be more successfully averted at a place at which all the American Powers should be represented than any where else. And I have no hesitation in expressing the firm conviction, that, if there be one section of this Union more than all others interested in the Panama mission and the benefits which may flow from it, that section is the South. It was, therefore, with great and unaffected surprise, that I witnessed the obliquity of those political views which led some gentlemen from that quarter to regard the measure, as it might operate on the Southern States, in an unfavorable light. Whatever may be the result of the mission, its moral effect in Europe will be considerable, and it cannot fail to make the most friendly impressions upon our Southern neighbours. It is one of which it is difficult, in sober imagination, to conceive any possible mischievous consequences, and which the Executive could not have declined, in my opinion, without culpable neglect of the interests of this country, and without giving dissatisfaction to nations whose friendship we are called upon by every dictate of policy to conciliate.

There are persons who would impress on the Southern States the belief that they have just cause of apprehending danger to a certain portion of their property from the present Administration. — It is not difficult to comprehend the object and the motive of these idle alarms. What measure of the present Administration gives any just occasion for the smallest apprehension to the tenure by which that species of property is held? However much the President and the members of his Administration may deprecate the existence of slavery among us as the greatest evil with which we are afflicted, there is not one of them that does not believe that the Constitution of the General Government confers no authority to interpose between the master and his slave, none to apply an adequate remedy, if indeed there be any remedy within the scope of human power. Suppose the object of these alarmists were accomplished, and the slave-holding States were united in the sentiment that the policy of this Government in all time to come should be regulated on the basis of the fact of slavery, would not union on the one side lead to union on the other? And would not such a fatal division of the People and States of this confederacy, produce perpetual mutual irritation and exasperation, and ultimately disunion itself? Slave-holding States cannot forget that they are now in a minority, which is in a constant relative diminution, and should not certainly be the first to put forth a principle of public action by which they would be the greatest losers.

I am but too sensible of the unreasonable trespass on your time which I have committed, and of the egotism of which my discourse has partaken. I must depend for my apology upon the character of the times, on the venom of the attacks which have been made upon my character and conduct, and upon the generous sympathy of the gentlemen here assembled. During this very journey, a paper has been put into my hands, in which a member of the House of Representatives is represented to have said that the distinguished individual at the head of the Government, and myself, have been indicted by the People. If that is the case, I presume some defence is lawful. By the bye, if the honorable member is to have the sole conduct of the prosecution, without the aid of other counsel, I think that it is not difficult to predict that his clients will be non-suited, and that they will be driven out of court, with the usual judgment pronounced in such cases.

In conclusion, I beg leave to offer a Toast, which, if you are as dry as I am, will I hope be acceptable for the sake of the wine, if not the sentiment:

The continuation of the Turnpike Road which passes through Lewisburg, and success to the cause of Internal Improvement, under every auspices.

He then took his seat, amid the repeated cheers of the whole company.

Fatal Rencontre.—On Monday, 10th inst. Mr David Beck and Col. Benjamin Alston, both of S. C. between whom a quarrel existed, and both being armed in consequence, accidentally met in the street of Coosawhatchie, when the former drew a pistol and called to the latter to defend himself, who instantly drew another, and both pulled nearly at the moment. Beck's pistol missed fire, and he received three buck shot in the head which caused his death after lingering in great pain about 20 hours. Mr. B. was about 22 years old, of considerable promise, and had chosen practice of law for a profession. He has left a mother, three sisters, and two brothers to lament his sudden decease.

The Right Rev. Dr. Cheverus, formerly Roman Catholic bishop of Boston, in the United States, and lately of the see of Montauban, in France, has been appointed Archbishop of Bordeaux, one of the highest ecclesiastical dignities in the kingdom.

Mr. *Haile* has been elected a Representative to the 20th Congress from the State of Mississippi.

It is computed that Long Island sends $70,000 worth of elis and clams every year to the New York market.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The advancement of this country in manufacturing industry is perhaps unexampled in history. In the year 1805 the total consumption of cotton by the manufactories of the United States, was not more than 1000 bales. Now Rhode Island uses more."* In 1812, our woollen factories could not furnish the army with 6000 blankets. During the last war, capital was taken from commerce and invested in manufactures. This was the first impulse. In 1815, a report made to Congress shewed that FORTY MILLIONS of dollars capital were invested in cotton manufactories, and TWELVE MILLIONS in woollen. In that year we manufactured 90,000 bales of cotton. In 1816 it was estimated that the whole amount of goods manufactured in the United States, was equal to 50 or 60 millions of dollars. It is now believed that we manufacture, of all kinds, to the amount of 250 millions in a year, about 25 millions of which are exported, and the rest consumed in the country. The internal or domestic trade of every country is perhaps more permanent and useful than the foreign. It is not subject to the fluctuations of the commercial world, which frequently break out and spread desolation around. The English journalists have begun consoling themselves that our industry was as prostrated as theirs. The facts which we have stated, do not indicate much depression. *Snowden's Adv.*

*[Yes, 30,000! *Providence Journal.*]

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER.

Contrast.—The annual salary of the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, is *four hundred* dollars.

The salary of the Governor of Louisiana, is *seven thousand five hundred* dollars.

The Supreme Judges of this State receive an annual salary of *five thousand* dollars a piece, while the Supreme Judges of Rhode Island get but *two hundred.* An attempt was made in the Legislature of that State at its last session to advance the salary of the Judges fifty dollars per annum, but it failed.

FROM BIBOA (Spain.)

Captain Brown, of the brig Galaxy, who arrived at Boston, on Saturday, from Bilboa, whence she sailed on the 12th of August, states that six Colombian (South-American) privateers were cruising between Corunna and Bayonne, who effectually embargoed Spanish commerce in the Bay of Biscay. A brig from England, [Spanish property, we suppose] with a cargo of dry goods, valued at $100,000, was taken off the bar of Bilboa, the day he sailed, by a schooner privateer of two guns only, manned and sent to South America; the officers and crew were put on board a brig in ballast, also captured by the privateer, and sent into Bilboa, with the admonition that they had better remain in port, for if caught out again, every man would be hanged at the yard-arms.

A person advertises in New-York a machine, which, being attached to a steamboat, will open a passage for her during the whole winter, through any ice that makes in our rivers—and permit the boat to move at the rate of six miles an hour, and much faster if the passage be frequently used—it is calculated that the machinery to one boat, which however may be detached at pleasure and will last many years, will cost about $600.

The Mexican government has offered $100,000 for a specific for the yellow fever—and Dr. Giraud, of Baltimore, is said to have discovered such specific.

The Guatemala Canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is required to be completed in 18 months, with the privilege of exclusive navigation for 20 years. The distance across is stated to be about 17 miles, which will require a lockage of 200 feet. The work will be commenced with 6000 workmen from this country.

Personal property, to the amount of 16,000 dollars, belonging to the estate of the late President John Adams, was sold at Auction on Monday sen'night, by order of the Executors of the Will. It consisted principally of stocks, much of which sold at an advance. The amount has been erroneously stated in some papers at $50,000. *Nat. Jour.*

Near 11,000 votes for Member of Congress have been taken in one district, in that newly settled state, Indiana!

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 17, 1826.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the *Rowan Agricultural Society*, for the exhibition of Domestic Animals, Household Manufactures, &c. which was advertised to take place on the 26th and 27th inst. is, on account of the Races happening that week, postponed till the week following,—and will positively take place, in the town of Salisbury, on *Thursday, the 2d and 3d days of November*, proximo. When and where all the members, and all those who are desirous of competing for the premiums offered, are invited to attend.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. *Sec'ry.*

Oct. 12, 1826. 3t34

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GOOD READING.

It must have been a subject of frequent remark, to every person of the least observation, how very few good Readers there are in our country—how very few teachers of the English language, will not feel themselves a good deal embarrassed in reading to their intimates a chapter in the simple narrative of St. Luke. Parents and guardians are too easily satisfied on this subject. If proposals for teaching be made, the questions immediately asked, are, "Is Mr. B. good in figures? I suppose he writes a fine hand?" Not a syllable, not a thought of inquiring about the excellency or defects of his reading. And to a great many parents and guardians, it would matter not whether the teacher himself could read at all or no. To them the profits accruing, in their view, would in each case be about the same.

But the blame does not rest solely on them. The ill management and shameful neglect of teachers, deserve the severest censure. Reading they consider the employment of children only. All taste or ambition for excellency in the art, are stifled in embryo. As soon as a scholar can read without spelling more than half the words, he boldly enters the field of arithmetic. All this is very good; but to dream over an English Reader, is indeed poor employment for a lad, who has ever tasted the sweets of simple addition, wrought by the teacher. Accordingly, the first-time he makes a cypher on his slate, he has then written down the full value of all his future reading at school.

I say thus much, Mr. Editor, without fear of contradiction; it is obvious to every individual, who is in the least conversant with scholastic administration. And it is no less true, that such an education lays the foundation of much of the ignorance which envelopes our country. What men cannot do well, they are loth to do at all; hence every expedient is tried, and recourse had to all possible means of passing away time, rather than endure the labour, fatigue and drudgery of reading. Far be it from me to disparage, in any degree, the excellency of Writing, of Arithmetic, or any other branch commonly taught in our schools,—they are all worthy the most scrupulous attention. But to make way for them, shall we drive reading into exile.?

The object of every one having the care of youth, should be to make them wise and virtuous. But when they confine the operations of the youthful mind to one channel, they are evidently blind to their own interest Nothing tends so much to facilitate successful investigation, as an enlarged and liberal understanding: and should any one imagine, that he may find this liberalising effect in the study of arithmetic alone, he may perceive, when too late, that he is much mistaken.

In what can all the boasted knowledge of arithmetical adepts, destitute of good reading, compare with the personal enjoyment, constant profit, and the refined improvement and pleasure of others, derived from the society of a correct and sensible reader? "That the soul should be without" any valuable "knowledge, is not good;" but nothing can supply the place of reading. It is one of Mr. Mason's universally excellent kinds of knowledge. In all stations, ages and circumstances, it is worthy the cultivation.

"But," say you, "there are few good readers, how shall we get out of our difficulties?" I answer, let parents and guardians bid highest for the man, who, in connexion with other branches, will teach correct reading; and if there be not such now, there soon will be an abundant supply of able and faithful teachers, from the young men of our own country.

These remarks, Mr. Editor, are the result of painful observation of the imperfect scholarship, and corrupt taste, so lamentably prevalent in our state. I think, therefore, you must coincide with me. O. O.

Rowan county, N. C. 9th Oct. 1826.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The Young Men of the neighbouring congregations, are respectfully invited to meet at *Third-Creek Church*, on Saturday, the 28th of this month, to form a Society, to be denominated "The Young Men's Missionary Society of ———"

There will be preaching at the Church on Friday; on Saturday an appropriate sermon, or address, will be delivered; and on Sabbath, the Sacrament of the Supper will be administered.

It will be the great object of the society, in contemplation, to collect funds for the support of missionaries among the destitute within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery. Whilst the young men of Richmond, New York, Vermont, and numerous other places in the United States, have for several years been successfully laboring in the cause of Domestic Missions, it is well known that no efforts have been made by the young men of North Carolina, in the same department of Christian benevolence. In the opinion, however, of many intelligent persons, the young men even within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery, might form themselves into a very respectable and efficient society. It has, therefore, been peculiarly gratifying to learn, that this subject has, of late, been exciting an unusual degree of interest among the younger part of the Christian community.

The cause of Domestic Missions is intimately connected with the highest welfare of our beloved country. It is worthy of the cordial support and liberal patronage of every patriot, of every philanthropist, and of every christian, in the Union. May the proposed meeting result in the formation of a Society, that shall be the honoured instrument of imparting the inestimable blessings of our Holy Religion to *multitudes of our perishing fellow-citizens.* PHILANDER.

Rowan county, Oct. 9, 1826.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO POLITICAL SPECULATORS.

MR. EDITOR: The proverbial cupidity of human nature, seldom requires a repetition of "*Utere sorte tua,*" by way of admonition or deprecation. "*Perseverando scandere naviter,*" is, in my opinion, the only motto universally applicable to all ages, nations and governments; and, perhaps, by omitting the natural sluggard of incorrigible ennui, is equally so to individuals. But how strenuously and judiciously soever some means be employed, they may fail to produce the issue desired.

Fortune commonly dispenses her lots, as certain amateurs deal their packs; the value of the hand usually depends on the turning up of the trump card. When political gamblers have sufficient influence to shuffle the *suffragia populi*, the issue turns on a contingent event, which must occur, whether auspiciously or inauspiciously to the parties concerned: like a certain game at cards, in which chance and dexterity, carelessness and calculation, contend for the dubious issue of a certain event, viz: the game must be lost or won.

"There is nothing certain in this uncertain world," says an old adage; which, like many other received maxims, is not universally true. Some of your readers, sir, may be (or may imagine themselves) endowed with sufficient sagacity to solve the following enigmatical question, by a passing inspection. The propounder, however, conceives it so difficult as to require a clear head, indefatigable study, a perspicacity approaching to prophetic ken, and, above all, disinterested principles, to qualify any one to give it a *satisfactory solution*, in a shorter period than a Tiro in "Hic hac hoc" would be in advancing to "*Arma, Virumque Cano!*"

Let not this opinion deter those who may feel inclined to exercise their ingenuity. Assuredly, any one who can read and understand Murray's Reader, or any other class book, is as well qualified to expound the enigma, as the *Professor emeritus* of any University. Let the diffident remember, that Alexander undid the gordian knot, by a mode which either no one before had thought of, or had the courage to attempt. An equally sagacious head and determined hand, might decipher this problem with more ease, than Archimides detected the alloy in Hiero's crown. The only difficulty will be the Q. E. D. or demonstration. The Sybil must now be permitted to issue her oracle;—Here it is:

"*Ni amer nam ruo,*
"*Ni agas M. ad, at sum???*"

AGEMO.

Sept. 22, 1826.

Another wonder! We have given, in former papers, two marvelous Canadian stories, about a *monstrious big snake*, and a man's *cutting off his own head!* We now find it gravely stated in a Canada paper, that a young man was lately so much frightened during a short walk through the woods after night, by a "huge and frightful animal *resembling* a Dog," that he fell senseless on the floor after reaching home;—and the next morning, his hair suddenly *changed color*, from jet black, to a brown resembling scorched linen!!! We wonder if any of the lineal descendants of *Baron Munchausen* are living in Canada?

At the term of the Superior Court held for Davidson county week before last, Judge Daniel presiding, *Jesse Upton* (whose case had been removed from Randolph county) was tried on an indictment for murder, in killing his wife. The trial occupied nearly two days: the jury after being out a short time, returned with a verdict of *Guilty of murder in the first degree*. The prisoner's counsel prayed for a new trial, on the ground of informality in the transcript of the record, in the removal of the case from Randolph; which was overuled by the Judge. An arrest of judgment was then prayed: on consideration, it was found by the Judge that judgment could not be legally passed on the prisoner; who was, consequently, remanded to prison, to await further proceedings.

At the same term of Davidson court, *Samuel Hamilton* was tried on an indictment for murder, in killing Capt. Adam Hedrick; and was acquitted by the jury.

THE OLD LOTTERY.

A "Ticket-Holder in the *Old* Salisbury Academy Lottery," complains very bitterly of the conduct of the managers, in not completing the drawing, as they are in honor (and as he thinks in law) bound to do. "According to their scheme, the prizes were made payable sixty days *after the completion of the drawing*; and it has now been about a dozen years since the drawing *commenced*; yet the managers appear to be as remote from a *completion* of their *duty*, as they were when they began." It must be confessed, that the complaint of a "Ticket Holder," is but too well grounded; yet we can conceive of no possible good that is likely to arise from the publication of angry sarcasms against the managers. They are composed of our most estimable citizens,—whose characters, with us and with the community generally, preclude even the *supposition* of any thing like *fraud*, or *collusion*, in either their public or private acts. We must, then, attribute the delay in drawing the Lottery to the operation of causes entirely beyond the control of the managers. *We* can administer no relief to any of the "Ticket Holders" in *this* lottery: we can only advise them to be prepared to suffer the pangs of "*hope deferr'd*," still "a little longer." A "Ticket Holder" can get his manuscript, if he wishes it, by calling at or sending to our office.

The marriage of "Tom, Dick, or Harry," is inadmissible. It is certainly a pretty good "hit off," but it would not look well in print.

THE EPISCOPAL CLERGY.

The principal fluctuations and the most striking instances of rapid growth of the Clergy of the Episcopal Church, may be discovered by the following table:

	1789	1814	1826
New England,	24	63	95
New-York,	23	53	107
Pennsylvania,	18	21	44
Maryland,	18	24	54
Virginia,	62	—	37
South-Carolina.	12	13	37

Making allowances for the imperfect returns, in the earlier periods of our ecclesiastical organization, it may not be far from the truth to estimate the number of Clergy in 1789, at almost 200. And upon the whole it was scarcely upon the increase in 1814; although some States were then just commencing their career of exertion and prosperity. In little more than 12 years the number of Bishops has nearly, and of the Clergy perhaps quite doubled.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated on the 2d ult. says: "Commodore Porter hoisted this day his broad pendant on board the Mexican Frigate Liberator.

ÆRIAL FLIGHT.

The celebrated Aeronaut, Mr. Robinson, made a *night ascension* in a Balloon, from Castle Garden, in New-York, on the 22d ult.

"The night ascension of Mr. Robertson, in a Balloon, from Castle Garden, was completely successful. Great and commendable care had been taken to have the materials of generating gas so abundant and well arranged, as to guard against any delay or disappointment from that source. On entering the garden, at a little after 8 o'clock, we perceived at once that the balloon would be inflated at the appointed hour of 9 o'clock. There were assembled as we should judge, in the garden, between 3 and 4,000 people, a great portion of them seated. The night was clear, though dark. At half past 8, a pilot balloon of considerable size was sent up: to it was attached a parachute, which was disengaged from the balloon when at a great height, by a slow match that had consumed the fastening. At the same moment, and by similar means a brilliant Bengola light, placed in the car of the parachute was fired, and the sky alone for a few brief moments, with this unwonted luminary, while the parachute having expanded its folds, floated gently and gracefully down to the earth. This experiment gave great satisfaction, which was testified by loud applauses. At a little after 9, Mr. Robertson mounted his car—announced that all was ready, and the fire-works having been adjusted at some hundred and fifty feet below the car, the whole was launched into the air. The ascent was gradual, perpendicular, (for there was scarcely a breath of air) and rendered distinct and brilliant by large Bengola lights, placed outside of the garden walls, and which, by the vividness of their reflection gave to the balloon the appearance of a transparent luminous body. When these were extinguished, and the smoke arising from them had cleared away, the adventurous navigator with his frail vessel could just, by the aid of the then rising moon, be distinguished still hovering almost directly over the spot whence he rose. At this moment the match reached the fire-works, and produced a scene of intense anxiety and interest. Hung high in air a daring mortal was seen, scattering fire beneath and around him, when a single spark communicated to the gas which bore him upwards, and there sustained him, would have reduced his giddy habitation to ashes. Amidst the glare of rockets and wheels of fire, the balloon was seen at intervals, and though apparently motionless, it was, from its diminishing size, obviously still ascending. The fire-works were succeeded by a large and brilliantly illuminated star—certainly a most beautiful and happy thought. Its lustre rendered all above dark. It seemed therefore a prodigy, self-balanced in the middle skies—too high for aught of mortal birth, too near to earth to be a thing of heaven. When this star had burnt out, the ærial traveller and his vehicle were no longer to be seen, though tens of thousands of upturned eyes eagerly searched the skies for a trace of them.

He descended, as we learn, at half past ten o'clock, at Flatbush, L. I. on the farm of Col. Van Dyne, and arrived at the Garden at 12 o'clock, well, but fatigued.

Altogether this was one of the most striking, and but that such adventures are useless hazards of life without the possibility of benefit in any way, we would say most admirable, spectacles we have ever seen. *N. York paper.*

The New Orleans papers of the 28th ult. state that a material alteration had taken place for the worse in the health of that city. The papers do not speak definitively as to the character of the prevailing disease; but we have heard from another quarter, that it is the *cold plague*. The patient is seized with a chill, and, in most cases, dies before the fever has time to come on. *ib.*

The Algerine Squadron, consisting of one frigate, two corvettes, three brigs and a schooner, were seen off Majorca on the 28th of July, and it is understood intend cruising along the coast of Spain.

A NEGRO GRADUATE.

There was a Haytien among the thirty young men who were lately graduated at Bowdoin College in Maine. His name is Kensworm, and he is of African descent.

At a public dinner the following [good] toast was given: 'May every lover of Liberty be an equal lover of Virtue.'

The Editor of the Haverhill, N. H. paper, says that on the 11th inst. he measured in the garden of Mr. Bunce a cucumber which measured *eight feet and one inch in length. ! ! !*

☞ The following is published, *verbatim, et literatim*, by the particular request of a "Subscriber."

Notice

Adam Payne a traveling preacher Has discovered the true character of King Solomon read 1st ChroniKles 28th chapter & 9th verce david charged his son to not depart from God 1st Kings 11th Chapter Solomon Departed from the Living God which had appeard unto him twice and caused. the Iseralites to forsaKe God, the then caused theer children to pass through the fire unto molech by the influence of Solomon. When he was young he truly Served God, and when he was old he Committed the unpardonable sin acording to Scripture, EzeKel the 16th & 28th verce hebrues the 6th chapter to return them to Repentance again is impossible

N. B Publish this throutout america
Friends farewell

Why is Ireland likely to become the richest country in the world?

Because the capital is always Dublin (doubling.)

U. STATES BANK.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the 26th ult. the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Office at Fayetteville, for the ensuing year:

John Huske, George McNeill, Charles P. Mallett, James H. Hooper Richard F. Yarbrough, Henry A. Donalison, Hugh McLaurin, Peter Browne, of Raleigh, A. Lazarus, of Wilmington. And at a meeting of the Directors on the 21 inst. John Huske, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

Fayette. Obs.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Letters from Lisbon state, that several Spanish Agents have been arrested there, in the act of distributing Proclamations, urging the Portuguese to revolt.

In the *Drapeau Blanc*, we find it is reported in Madrid, that the Spanish Government will not acknowledge the new Constitution of Portugal.

Greek Cause.—The King of Bavaria has subscribed about five thousand pounds for the assistance and relief of the oppressed Greeks.

Reports continued, that a declaration or manifesto would shortly be made by the European powers, relative to Greece.

Two students of divinity at Berlin, (Prussia) have been condemned to 11 and 12 years' imprisonment, for belonging to a secret society.

Contributions for the Greeks are pouring in from Germany. A second remittance of $40,000 has been sent to Mr. Eynard.

In a late letter from London, published in a New-York paper, Mr. *Gallatin is said* "to be a sort of Yankee *Talleyrand*."

Baltimore Pat. 6th inst.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 4.

Cotton, 8½ a 9; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $5½ a 6; wheat, $1 a 1 05; whiskey. 50; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do, 55 60; corn, 60 a 70; bacon, 12; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 80 per bush.; molasses 42 45; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 10½; coffee, prime green, 17 19; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 19; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 80; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 2.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 a 30; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 17 a 20 cts.; short staple, 8 a 10 cents; Whiskey, 36 a 37 cents; Bacon, 8 9; Hams, 11 a 12½; Lard, 10 a 11 Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 21 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18 Inf. to good, 13 to 16, Georgia Bank Bills.—1½ to 3 per cent. discount North-Carolina Do.—4½ to 5 per cent. discount.

Cottons.—Nothing doing in Sea-Islands—Uplands, of the old crop, move off at from 8 to 9½ cents.; and of the new, sales have been made 9½ to 10½. We quote the general range from 8 to 10, as before.

CAMDEN PRICES, Sept. 30.

Cotton, 8 a 8 55; corn, 80 to $1 00; bacon, 12½ to 13; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Cheraw Prices, Oct. 6.

Cotton 8 a 9½ cents; Corn and Meal 63 a 75; Cacon 15, and retails at 18 and 20: Flour 7 a 8 Dollars; Beef 4 a 6; Lard 12 a 15 none in market.

Married,

In Lincoln county, on Tuesday, 26th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. William Fulenwider to Miss Martha E. Hayes, daughter of John Hayes, Esq. [The above was published in our last: but owing to an error, we republish it in a corrected form.]

In this county, on the 1st inst. Mr. B. Waller to Miss Anna Creed; also, Mr. Reuben Smith to Miss Cortney Lee.

DIED,

In Rutherfordton, N. C. on the 8th of May last, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. *Lettice Wharey*, consort of Mr. Thomas Wharey.

In this county, on the 8th inst. after a severe illness of eight weeks, Mr. Thomas Owen, in the 23d year of his age,—much lamented by his relatives and friends.

In Rowan county, on the 25th ult. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Mrs. *Jane Duff*, consort of Mr. George Duff, in the 78th year of her age. She was esteemed and respected while living, for her many excellent qualities; and her death is much regretted by all acquainted with her.

In Morganton, on 5th October, inst. in the 25th year of his age, Capt. Hugh Tate Newland. In the death of this truly valuable young man, the society in which he lived has sustained an irreparable loss. He was an example of honor, industry and conciliatory deportment. The more laudable, liberal, and christian-like principles which awakens the warmth of a bosom susceptible of the most honorable acts, were in him eminently conspicuous. He delighted most in the extension of firm friendship, and liberal assistance. He is said to have taken pleasure in doing himself an injury, to benefit a friend. But ere it was rewarded in friendly return, the irresistible summons of death commanded his eternal exit, to that shore "where the weary are at rest," and troubles are no more. The deceased was a member of a Military School in Morganton, and his fellow-members paid to his memory the honors of a military burial.

[COMMUNICATED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 26th ult. Mr. David Flaniken, sen. in the 79th year of his age. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

At his residence near Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, aged 57. He had been a Preacher of the Gospel for nearly 40 years, and for more than 30 years was pastor of Sugar Creek Congregation. His death has left a void in the church and in society, which will not be easily filled; and long will his praise be in the churches, and his memory revered.

By Saturday's Mail.

The general election in the state of Georgia, took place on Monday, the 2d inst. for members of Congress, and of the Legislature. Great efforts have been made, by the two parties into which the people of that state are divided, to gain the ascendancy in the Legislature,—by which body, nearly all the officers in the state are appointed.

Messrs. Forsyth and Tatnall have no opposition, for Congress; Mr. Thompson is opposed by Gen. Cleveland; Mr. Cuthbert by Dr. Fort; Mr. Hanes by Mr. Longstreet: in the 4th district, there are two new candidates, Messrs. Colquet and Lumpkin; and in the 7th district, two new ones, Gen. J. Floyd, and A. M. D. King, Esq.

Our latest dates from Georgia are to the 2d inst. the day the election took place: of course we have not heard the result.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 15th ult. states the arrival of the U. S. schooner Grampus, Captain Cassin, at that port from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 15th of August. The same paper contains the following naval movements: *Nat. Jour.*

On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, the broad pennant of Com. Warrington was shifted from the frigate Constellation to the ship Hornet, which latter vessel sailed from this port yesterday for Norfolk. Capt. Woolsey, of the Constellation, being left in command of the squadron. We understand that Lieut. Comd't A. S. Campbell, has received leave of absence, and that Lieut. Cunningham takes command of the naval station at this port. Lieut. Com. Cassin having also received leave of absence, is succeeded in the command of the Grampus by Lieut. Lattimer, late of the Constellation.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 5.

The Board of Health received information on Tuesday evening, that six or seven cases of Yellow Fever had occurred in the neighborhood of the Quarantine Hospital at Staten Island. This morning the Board met, and considered the subject, but did no more than to direct the publication of the letter of Dr. Harrison, the Health Officer, communicating the information. There had been four deaths of black vomit.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 23d of June have been received at Boston from Capt. Miltimore, of the brig Bud, at Havanna. Nothing important had occurred at Buenos Ayres. The hostile fleet continued in the river, and there was another engagement June 11, in which the Patriot Squadron was successful.—Capt. Miltimore saw the Brazilian Squadron off the Spit of Ensenada on the night of June 25th, and on the afternoon of the 27th was chased by five sail, but escaped easily.

The Governor has issued a Writ, ordering an election in this district (composed of the counties of Wake, Orange and Person) on Friday, the 3d day of next month, to supply the vacancy in our Congressional Representation, occasioned by the resignation of W. P. Mangum. *Raleigh Star.*

The brig Argus, at Providence from the African Coast, reports that the King of Ashantee still continues the war with the English settlements on the Gold Coast, to the detriment of all merchants and to the vessels which visit that Coast. The King of Ashantee, with his army of ten or fifteen thousand men, was at a place called Boom, in the Aquapin country, about sixty miles from Acra. His intention was to attack the latter place; but having been so slow in his movements since leaving Camassey, his capital, the English had collected a force equal to the enemy's, and superior in equipment, so that they did not fear his approach. Had he been expeditious in his march, he would have overrun all Acra before a force could have been raised sufficient to withstand him. The natives between Acra and Ashantee, have all fled from before the army under the King of Ashantee, which has put a stop to trade, no gold or ivory coming to the sea-board, on what is called the Gold Coast.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape to the 2d June, state that there is almost a famine in the land. Bread was scarcely to be purchased at any price. A rain, the first in seven months, had just fallen, and hopes were entertained that a harvest might yet be obtained. Cattle and sheep had been starving for want of grass.—The Burgher Senate had purchased some corn for the public, but charged an immense advance in price.

The ship Hudson, lately arrived at the port of N. York, from London, has brought out a superb Church Organ, consigned to L. Kip, Esq. a present from the Countess of ——, for Bishop Chase's Church in Ohio.

New-Orleans, Sept. 5.—Upon due inquiry, and for the information of our absent citizens, we state that this city was never more healthy at this season, nor perhaps at any other time in the year, than it is at present. We consider the question as settled that we shall have no epidemic yellow fever here this fall.

Agricultural.

THE Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, &c. will be held at *Lincolnton*, the second Tuesday in November next; when the following premiums will be awarded, or competed for, viz:

1st.	Ploughs—for the best two horse plough, - - - -	$5
2d	the best single horse plough, -	3
3d	Colts—the best colt of the horse or mule kind not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old each a premium of -	5
4th	Calves—For the best bull or heifer calf, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each - - - -	5
5th	Plain cloth—The best piece of plain domestick cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards -	2
6th	Mixed—The best piece of twilled, and mixed as above, same quantity	2
7th	Coverlets—The best coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best of cotton, each - - - - - - - -	2
8th	Flannel—The best piece of domestic flannel, not less than 5 yards -	2
9th	Blankets—The best piece of blanketing, not less than 5 yards, - - -	2
10th	Carpeting—The best piece of carpeting, not less than 5 yards, nor 1 wide,	2
11th	Cotton—The greatest quantity of cotton raised on 1 acre of upland, -	5
12th	Corn—The greatest quantity of corn on same kind of land, - - -	5
13th	Wheat—The greatest quantity of wheat, same kind of land, - - -	5
14th	Rye—The greatest quantity of rye, same kind of land, - - - -	5
15th	Barley—The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land, - - -	5
16th	Straw-cutter—The best straw-cutter	4
17th	Harrow—The best constructed cotton-harrow, - - - - - -	2
18th	Plough—The best plough for opening water furrows, or furrows for manure, - - - - - - -	5
19th	Hay—The greatest quantity and best quality of hay raised on one acre of upland - - - - - - -	5
20th	Sheep—The best ewe and ram lamb,	5
21st	Whet-stone—The best whet-stone to whet English or German scythes,	3
22d	The best stone to whet carpenter's or curriers tools, - - - - - -	3

3t34 Test: VARDRY M'BEE, Sec'ry.

Town Lots, Negroes,

MULES, &c. FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 4th of Dec. next, the sale of the personal property of John Fulenwider, deceased, will commence at the High Shoal, his former residence, and continue from day to day until finished. The property consists of a number of valuable negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls; among them are some good house servants, potters, a first-rate bricklayer, and good field hands; live stock, viz: Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c. An eight-day clock, a piano-forte, a new Cotton saw Gin, a quantity of salt, some oats, fodder and hay; a quantity of bar and rolled iron, castings, among which are some cotton screws, nails, a large new French Burr Mill-stone, a new sulky, and a gig some worn, waggons, farming tools, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, on Monday, the 11th of Dec. in the town of Lincolnton, a number of lots in different situations; some improved, and others not; among them, Lot No. 1, on the N. W. square, incontestibly the most valuable in the town, several are on the main street; and one well improved, with commodious buildings thereon, well suited for any public business: A quantity of merchandize, well assorted; some Iron castings, &c; together with a large quantity of goon well burnt Brick. Sales to be continued from day to day until completed.

Terms of sale will be, a credit of one year for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, except the lots, which will be on a credit of one and two years. Bond and approved security, resident in this state, will be required.

ROBT. H. BURTON, } Ex'rs.
HENRY FULENWIDER. }

Lincoln county, Oct. 7, 1826. 4t35

☞ The Editors of the Columbia Telescope, Raleigh Star, Yorkville Pioneer, and Catawba Journal, will please insert the above advertisement four times each, and forward their accounts, as soon as may be convenient, to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, and they will be paid.

TO LUTHERANS.

AT the last session of the Tennessee Lutheran Synod, the Rev. Adam Miller, Daniel Moser, and myself, were appointed to proclaim and hold a meeting at or near Organ Church, Rowan county, N. C. This meeting shall (if God permit) commence on the 4th day of next November, and continue at least three days. We are also authorized to invite the Rev. Charles A. Storke, Daniel Sherer, and as many of the other Ministers who are in connexion with them, for whom it may be convenient (or as many as may receive the notice) to attend said meeting. Whether this meeting will be held in Organ Church, or at a place in its vicinity, shall be duly published.

All Lutherans, and all others who may be interested, are hereby invited to attend said meeting.

DAVID HENKEL,
Secretary of Tennessee Synod.

September 15th, 1826. 2t33

New Leather;

AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP.

THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of *Calf* and *Seal Skins*; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm an en'my to all TRUST *and delay:*
I'll "trust to-morrow," if you'll "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken: those to whom I am indebted, will of course be excepted from this rule. EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 31tf

For Rent,

THE extensive and valuable *Tavern Stand* in the town of Statesville, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Robert Worke, previous to his death; with two Lots in said Town. For particulars, apply to the Executors.

Sept. 29, 1826. 9t38

THE MUSE.

LOOK AT THE STARS.

Look at the stars, when pensive night
Has spread her mantle o'er the sky;
How countless are the orbs and bright,
That meet the gazing, wandering eye.
O'er heaven's blue arch they gaily steal,
And admiration proudly claim;
We see them, but we cannot feel
The cheering influence of their flame.

Look at the stars—how faint their beams,
When the fair moon unveils her light;
She shines for us, and lovlier seems
Than all the glittering orbs of night.
So fades the world, its glory dies,
When radiant pure and unconfined,
Heaven bids its brighter beams arise
Upon the lone benighted mind.

I LIKE NOT, &c.

There is a little sprightly dame;
I'd praise her, but she does not need it;
Here would you have me write her name?
I like not all the world should read it.

She dwells—Oh! 'tis a lovely place,
In front are woods—waves roll behind it;
Where, do you ask? I crave your grace,
I like not all the world should find it.

There is a path-way to her heart;
'Tis plain, yet only I can show it;
Now would you learn my simple art?
I like not all the world should know it.

Yet I have trod it oft and oft,
Sweetest remembrance endears it;
And I could speak of joys—but soft!
I like not all the world should hear it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIRTUE the BASIS of LIBERTY.

Ours is a government which rests upon the shoulders of the people. It is a sovereignty of mind. It is a government of character; and with the *character of the people*, it will be strong or it will be weak; it will stand or it will fall. This is a first, a fixed, an eternal truth in relation to institutions like ours. We, above all men, in our political capacity, have need to cherish the principles of religion and virtue; to strengthen our patriotism with piety; to bear with us a religious veneration for the past, and a religious solicitude for the most momentous futurity that ever awaited any nation. We, above all men, have at once the most urgent occasion and the justest reason to bind our hearts to the country of our birth, of our education, of our religion, of our fathers' battles, and of our children's heritage, with filial gratitude and piety.

Christian Examiner.

How to choose a GOOD HUSBAND.

When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners, not given to pride, to vanity or flattery, he will make a good husband, for he will be the same " kind man" towards his wife after marriage that he was before it.

When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits, no "fortune hunter," but who would take a wife for the value of herself, and not for the sake of her wealth, that man will make a good husband, for his affection will not decrease, neither will he bring himself or his posterity to poverty or want.

When you see a young man, whose manners are of the boisterous and disgusting kind, with brass enough to carry him any where, and vanity enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, don't marry him girls, he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is using his best endeavors to raise himsef from obscurity, to credit, character and affluence, by his *own merits*, marry him: he will make a good husband, and one worthy having.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society, upon the *wealth of his rich father*, or relations, don't marry him for goodness sake, he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man, one half his time employed in adorning his person or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, although frequently demanded; never do you marry him, for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you see a young man who never engages in any affrays or quarrels by day; nor follies by *night*; and whose *dark black* deeds are not of so mean a character as to make him wish to conceal his name: who does not keep low company, nor break the Sabbath, nor use profane language, but whose face is seen regularly at church, where he ought to be; he will certainly make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is below you in wealth, offer you marriage, don't deem it a disgrace, but look into his character; and if you find it corresponds to these directions, take him, and you will get a good husband.

Never make money an object, of marriage, for if you do, depend upon it as a balance to the good, you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man who is attentive and kind to his sisters, or aged mother; who is not ashamed to be seen in the streets with the woman who gave him birth and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, who will attend to all her little wants with filial love, affection and tenderness, take *him* girls, who can get him, no matter what his circumstances in life, he is truly worth the winning and having, and will, in certainty, make a good husband.

Lastly—always examine into character, conduct and motives; and when you find these good in a young man, then may you be sure he will make a good husband.

The following beautiful lines on Henry Kirk White, who was an early victim of the enthusiasm of study, are among the earlier, and the happiest of Lord *Byron's* effusions. The leading idea in the metaphor is not new, but its management and the appropriateness of its introduction, and the strength combined with sweetness of versification, entitles it to rank among the most select specimens of English poetry.

"'Twas thine own genius gave the fatal blow,
" And help'd to plant the wound that laid thee low;
" So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain,
" No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
" Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
" And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart;
" Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
" He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel;
" While the same plumage that had warmed his nest,
" Drank the last life drop of his bleeding breast."

FROM NOAH'S NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

WINTER PARTIES.

The fashionables are about returning to town from their summer excursions and country residences. Every thing is in preparation for a winter campaign. Carpets newly laid—curtains festooned—new candelabras and mantle ornaments purchased—the piano new tuned—scores of Italian music procured, and all the paraphernalia of fashions arranged according to the latest London and Paris *beau monde*. Already we hear of new routs and quadrille parties being under discussion in the boudoir, and names of new families who are "coming out," have been placed upon the invitation lists. We have been called upon for our extracts from London gazettes and mirrors, descriptive of new dresses and drawing room furniture. A new card of invitation for grand routs has been decided upon among the fashionables, the formula of which is as follows:

> **MRS. SIMPKINS**
> AT HOME.
> Dec. 10.
> *An Answer:*
> *Quadrilles at 10.*

The issuing of these cards pre-supposes a grand supper. A mere simple invitation or note is adopted for a private *soiree*. Now, on the threshhold of all these preparations, we have only one piece of advice, which we hope our male and female convivials will take from us in good part; and that is, not *to eat themseves to death*, according to custom. Our summer and fall bills of mortality present melancholy instances of consumptive and dyspeptic patients, who caught their death at some fashionable squeeze, and actually *eat themselves into eterniy*; indeed these excesses in eating are as fatal as those of drinking; and we hope that our hospitables will materially curtail that immensity of good things which flood our drawing rooms. Only imagine an evening's catalogue, and we defy the whole *Materia Medica* to arrest the fatal issue: Waiters with *tea, coffee, plum, pound and Queen cake*, in ample quantities—*jumbles, mixed cake, bread and butter, toast, &c.* These *avaunt couriers* have scarcely disappeared, when spoons and empty plates go jingling round, preparatory to *green sweetmeats, preserved ginger, &c. &c.* Then we have *lemonade and wine*, and conversation commences—the line is drawn, and gentlemen retire to the other room, leaving the ladies primely alone—a vile custom.

The next in order, after a formal interregnum of ten minutes, are waiters filled with *peaches, apples, pears* and *fruits*, of various kinds; these are followed in quick succession with *sangaree, lemonade and wine*. Ladies move towards the Piano and gentlemen to the card table. After *de tante and una voche*, a charming duet is interrupted by Monsieur Tonson, the waiters, with pyramids of *white and red ice cream*, before which amusement and conversation instantly vanish. After *punch* and *liquers*, rose, cinnamon and *parfait d'amour*, affairs become again settled *ante bellum*. A cotillion is scarcely made up and concluded, when in marches again those sable characters, with *dried fruits*, such as *almonds, raisins, nuts, &c. &c. &c.*—then *punch* and *wine*—then waiters with *bon bons, mottos, confiteures, sugar-plums, &c.*—and last, though not least, *sandwiches, hams, tongue, pickled oysters, &c. &c.*—and if the rout is a grand one, a *grand supper* caps the climax. Now, in the name of the Scotch college of Aberdeen, and all the faculty to boot, we ask how long our fashionables can undergo a siege like the foregoing?

We advise a judicious curtailment of these hospitable arrangements, in charity to the health and long lives of our estimable young ladies; and in order that they may not by these excesses cut short a career rendered desirable by the charms of beauty and accomplishments. Light fare and early retirement, are the best preservatives of health; and so our new college of physicians will tell you, when they get under weigh.

THE HORSE.

(From the Sportsman's Repository.)

Of all brute animals in a state of association with the human race, the Horse occupies the first and most important rank. He forms an indispensable link in the chain of creation: without him, nature's system and human enjoyments had been incomplete. He contributes equally to the services, luxuries, and pleasures of man. Whether it be laboriously to till the soil, as an associate with the patient ox, to carry the heaviest burdens, or to perform the longest and most painful journies, the horse is the ready and obedient slave of his master. Nature has endowed this her favourite animal with a degree of intelligence and a generous inclination to obedience, which render him highly susceptible of education. His form and qualities are admirably adapted by the Eternal and unerring Artist, to the particular rank he is intended to fill in the scale of being. He is either fashioned to sustain heavy burdens, and to endure the coarsest drudgery, or endued with that just and beautiful symmetry of form and delicacy of skin, which convey to the critical and scientific view, ideas of perfection, and which are harbingers of the highest degree of quadrupedal activity and speed. His full eye beams with mildness and generosity, or sparkles with the fire of courage, energy and action. In war, he offers a dauntless front to the greatest dangers, engaging in the mortal strife and clangor of battle, unappalled, and as actuated by an undivided and equal interest with his rider. In the field, and on the course, he exhibits a speed, and power of continuance, a firmness of nerve, a strength of muscle and elasticity of sinew, of which no other animal of the creation is capable; bearing his rider along over plains, hills, and vallies, as if impelled by supernatural energy: but all descriptions of the horse must give place to that inspired one of Job, which has elevated and delighted the minds of men of all ages and all nations.

These beautiful animals are supposed to have originated in the desarts of Arabia, of Barbary, and some other parts of Africa, and from those to have migrated to the circumjacent countries. Granting this to be supposition, it is confirmed by an unbroken evidence of facts during thousands of years, recourse being invariably had to those desarts for supplies of this matchless race: but there exists no record of sufficient antiquity to reach the first example of taming the horse, since the most ancient histories represent him as already inured to the service of man.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is an oration delivered from the deck of a ship, like a necklace?
Because it is a dec-oration.
Why is the letter A like a honey suckle?
Because a B follows it.

THE WIFE.

How sweet to the soul of man (says Hierocles) is the society of a beloved wife! When wearied and broken down by the labors of the day, her endearments soothe, her tender cares restore him. The solicitudes and anxieties, and the heaviest misfortunes of life, are hardly to be borne by him who has the weight and business of domestic cares at the same time to contend with; but how much lighter do they seem, when after his necessary avocations are over, he returns to his home, and finds there a partner of all his griefs and troubles, who takes for his sake her share of domestic labors upon her, and soothes the anguish of anticipation. A wife is not, as she is falsely represented and esteemed by some, a burden or sorrow to man. No, she shares his burdens, and she alleviates his sorrows; for there is no difficulty so insupportable in life, but it may be surmounted by mutual labours of the affectionate concord of that holy partnership.

THE RHEUMATISM.

In our climate, where, from the frequent changes of the weather, all are more or less subject to this excruciating disease, any thing which may approximate to a cure, should be esteemed highly, and hence it becomes the duty of those who my be in possession of a cure to communinate it. With a view to alleviate those who may be suffering under its afflictions, we make known the following simple receipt, which was communicated to us by a young gentleman who had been relieved by it, and who had recommended it to a friend who had been confined for two years, and who was so far relieved in about a week as to be able to walk, and upon whom it acted as a charm.

The receipt is simply this: let the parts affected be rubbed with a flesh brush dipped in Palm Oil, before a fire, night and morning—low living and gentle cathartics, are recommended as serviceable also. [*Balt. Chronicle.*

WALLS OF ROME.

The walls are now computed to form a circuit of about fourteen miles, and comprise an immense extent of unpeopled land. The stranger may wander for hours and miles within the walls of this great capital, in solitude and silence as unbroken as if he were in a desert. He will pass along untrodden roads, and by abandoned habitations; he will see no life within their gates; no human being will greet him, and no voice will answer to his call. Over a wide extent of Rome to the south, her hills are desolate. On the north and in the plain of the Campus Martius alone, there is life and motion.

BREAKFASTS.

"As all the food in the body has, during the night, been digested, we might presume that a person in the morning ought to feel an appetite on rising. This, however, is not always the fact; the gastric juice does not appear to be secreted in any quantity during sleep, while the muscular energies of the stomach, although invigorated by repose, are not immediately called into action; it is therefore advisable to allow an interval to pass before we commence the meal of breakfast. We seem to depart more from the custom of our hardy ancestors, with regard to breakfast, than any other meal. A maid of honor in the court of Elizabeth breakfasted upon beef, and drank ale after it; while the sportsman, and even the day labourer, of the present day, frequently breakfast upon tea."

Dr. Paris.

"As the vine, which has long twined its foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs, so it is bountifully ordered by Providence, that *Woman*, who is the mere dependent and ornament to man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart."

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts' Agricultural Repository.

"It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining so long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept as dry and as cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavour, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1, The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation; 2, The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavour—at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig."

Why is a love letter like a beef market?
Because there are tender lines in it.
When is a person head and ears in debt?
When he has a Wig on, which he has not paid for.

The Salisbury Fall Races,

WILL commence on Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, and continue three days.

First day: The Jocky Club Purse, of $250, two mile heats; entrance to subscribers $20, to non-subscribers $30.

Second day: A Purse of $150, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse on the preceding day; entrance to subscribers $15, to non-subscribers 25.

Third day: The Proprietor's Purse, for the entrance money of the three days, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing raised and owned in Rowan county.

☞ Horses to be entered for the first and second day's races before sun-set the evenings previously.

E. YARBROUGH, *Proprietor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 6, 1826. 6t32

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF
SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE LECTURE will be resumed in this Institution on the *second Monday of November next*, as follows:

On Anatomy.—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery.—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine.—Samuel H. Dickson, M. D.

Materia Medica.—Henry R. Frost, M. D.

Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Infants.—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy.—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

Natural History and Botany.—Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.

E. Geddings, M. D.—*Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

J. E. HOLBROOK, *Dean of the Faculty.*

September 1, 6t34

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, October 1st, 1826.

William Anderson	William Ivy
James W. Armstrong	Phillip Jacobs
Elizabeth Alexander	Christopher Jacobs
B. Burges L. Bell 4	John Josey
William E. Bird	Samuel B. Josey
John Bourshett	William Josey
William Bradley	John Johnston
Daniel Biles	William Kerr &
William Buie	William Graham
John Billings	Thomas Krider
William Barber 2	David Kern
Voluntine Byrd	John Lindsey
Polly Brown	Richard Locke
Phillip Cruse	John Little
Polly Cashdolar	Able A. Luckie
Christena Cauble	Wm. W. Linster
Elizabeth Crider	Joseph Little
Samuel Caldwell	James E. Morrison
John Clemment	George Miller
John or Wm. Canup	Robert Moore
John Campbell	Michael Moier
Phillip Copple	John Matthews
Colleus Cimbrell	John Phifer
George Cleveland jr.	Joseph & Chas. Park
James Campbell	Harwood Pope
James Casel	William Price 2
James Davis	William Robertson
Margret Daniel	John Robley
Cathrine Darc	John Reed
Samuel Ecum	John F. Rebmann
Daniel B. Egan	William Shaffer
Edward J. Eaton	Isaac Stanly
Bassit Etheredg 2	Susan Steel
Peter Erohart	Henry Stoner
John Ford	Willis Spence
Henry Fraily	Zacheriah Smart
John Fisher	Jacob Stoner
George Fisher	Daniel Sherer
John Frailey	David Stewart
Freeland Lodge 3	Benjamin Sherwood
George Goodman	Joseph Smitheel
Joseph Graham	David Smith
Chris. Graham	William Stoner jr.
Richard Graham	John Simpson
Richard Gillespie	Charles A. Stork
Oaks & Griffin 3	David Tailor
Laban Hartly	William Tailor
Archibald Hill	Benjamin Tenneson
George Hearnhart	John Tailor
Minerva W. Hanes	William Thomson
Chas. Hunter &	Isabella Townsend
John Sane	Nathan Thompson
William Haden	Daniel Verble
Edward Hardy	Hellens Varner
Henry Harrison	Thomas Varner
Henry Huie	Faraby Wells
Samuel Huie	Horatio Woodson 2
Thomas Hutson	James Wilson
Joseph Hodge	John Webb
Abraham Hall	J. L. White
Rachael Harriss	Elizabeth Wamire
Henry Hill	Barna Young.
John Hendly	

3t33 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. October 1st. 1826.

B. Daniel Blackwelder	James M'Clain
Charles Bain	Catharine M'Ree
Joseph Baker	John W. Morgan
C. William Craton	John M'Caleb
John Corzine	N. John Nervall
William F. Cowan	William Nichols
Jacob Canay	Joshua Nelson
F. Lewis Fisher	P. Nathan Phillips
Abraham Fox	Robert Pickens
G. David Gurley	Anna Parks
John Gibson	David Pervians
Doct. William Gardner	Walter F. Pharr
Tobias Goodman	Valentine Pence
Susanna Glover	R. Mary Reese
H. Samuel Harris	David Reese
Jacob Hilemon	George Rose
Elizabeth Hedly	Israel Rogers
Richard Hale	Thomas Roland
Jacob House	Moses Rogers
Abner Hogans	S. Jacob Stirewalt
Doct. C. Harris	Jane Salmons
J. Nathaniel Johnson	Elizabeth Simson
L. Henry Ludwick	W. Paul Walter
M. John Morrison	

3t33 D. STORKE, P. M.

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

AUGUST sessions, 1826: original attachment, levied, &c. Christopher Irwin, *adm'r* of George Irwin, dec'd. *vs.* Alexander Lowrance. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Rowan county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand. JNO. GILES, *Cl'k.*

6t35

New Cotton Gin.

WILLIAM GRAY, respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now got his *Cotton Gin* in complete order, with his *Moating Machine* attached thereto, to clean out the leaves and sand. His Gin will be in operation until the first of March; at which time it will be stopped, as his Gin is particularly adopted and intended for cleaning Cotton nicely for domestic manufacture, he informs his customers that strict attention may be expected every Saturday, as well as other days, if the custom will justify it.

Third Creek, Rowan County, N. C.
September 18th, 1826. 3t31

☞ My price for Ginning, will be one-eighth, or in exchange, one for four. WM. GRAY.

Cotton Ginning & Packing.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Merchants of Salisbury and Mocksville, and all others living convenient, that he has now in operation, at Hall and Fraley's Mills, on the South-Yadkin river, nine miles from Salisbury, and the same distance from Mocksville, on the main road between the two places, a first rate *Cotton Gin*; and having built a large house for receiving cotton, is now prepared to take in any quantity for Ginning. The subscriber's Gin was made by himself, which he took particular pains in finishing in a superior style, and can recommend it to do as good if not better work than any gin in this section of country: it runs by water, and has been in operation from the first of June last, and can gin at the rate of 5000 pounds seed cotton per day.

All those wishing Cotton Ginned and Packed in the nicest manner for market, are invited to try the subscriber's Gin. This Gin will be constantly kept in complete order, by the subscriber himself.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Oct. 7, 1826. 7t37

$70 Dollars Reward

FOR *Sam*, a negro fellow about twenty five years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, slender made, a little yellow and very sensible; left my premises the 6th of July last; has with him a suit of jeans mixed homespun clothes, also a new suit of broad cloth, colour not known. Supposed to have been taken off by a white man, and if so, on prosecution to conviction, fifty dollars reward will be given, or seventy dollars reward for Sam, if lodged in any jail in this State so that I can get him.

CHRISTOPHER BRANDON.

Unionville, S. C. Sept. 7, 1826. 3t32

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next; a large assortment of household and Kitchen furniture, remnant of Store goods, farming utensils, horses, cattle and hogs: also, between 25 and 30 Negroes of every discription, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girls, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of Sale, due attendance by

MARY WORK, *Executrix.*
JOHN MUSHAT, *Exr.*

September 11th, 1826. 4ti31o5is2t38

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAM'L. JONES, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

To Builders.

THE undersigned Commissioners, will continue to receive proposals until Tuesday the 31st day of October next, for building a Court-House for the county of Wilkes. The building to be of Brick with a stone foundation—to be 35 by 45 feet—two stories high, with six rooms below and a court room above, with a Portico or Vestibule in front. The whole to be completed in a proper and workman-like manner, according to a plan which will be shown on the day above mentioned, being the second day of Wilkes county court.

M. STOKES,
JNO. FINLEY,
WALTER R. LENOIR,
JNO. MARTIN,
JNO. BRYAN,
3t33 *Commissioners.*

Wilksborough, N. C. Sept. 16, 1826.

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several persons in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioner, of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of this Lottery did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 15th of November next, and then report to the comissioner, Dr. *James Webb*, at Hillsboro, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.

The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November next; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day, until it can be completed. *September 24th, 1826.*

TICKETS in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of the *Western Carolinian*, Salisbury, $5 each. The scheme (which will be found on the first page of our paper) is a very good one, and holds out as great a chance to adventurers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery now before the public. The prospect of direct personal gain, is the first and greatest inducement with all who purchase lottery tickets: but there are others, and scarcely less powerful inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits all the people in the state, by contributing towards the publication of a correct "History of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to the relief of one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the state.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1826. 27tf